abidson County Directory.

CITY GOVERNMENT

JOHN HUGH SMITH, Mayor WILLIAM SHANE, Becorder-JOHN CHUMBLEY, Marshal.

bejuly Mershals-W. H. Wilkinson, A. C. Tucker

ren of the Market-John Chambley, ex-office, first

Lillyan, second; and John Reddick, third: Dof Assempy-William Driver.

Sendence Collegen - A. B. Bhankland Putr Tan Collector-I. B. Garrett. cer-B. Henry.

View Master-Tuomas Loke energiesdent of the Borkhouse-J. O. Dodit. operintendent of the Water Works-James Wyatt his of the Fire Importment-John M. Sesbury, Rectin of the Country-T. H. McBride. passet Overserr-J. L. Strwart. My Attorney-John McPhail Smith.

CITY COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermes-M. M. Brien, President ; J. E wman, G. A. J. Mayfield, H.G. Scovel, Wm. S. Cheat-, J. C. Smith, M. G. L. Claiborne, amt Jas. Robb. muon Conneil-W. P. Jones, President; William one, T. J. Varbrough, Wm. Driver, Wm. Stewart, Quis Hough, W. Mullins, James Turner, G. M. Southogite, A. J. Cele, Jan. Davis, Andrew Anderson, J. B.

STANDING COMMUTERS! OF THE CITY COUNCIL. Survey-Knowley, Scovel and Cole, Weter Works-Andargon, Smith and Claiborne. wets-Varbrough, Turner, Southgate, Davis, Brien. ayfield, Cheatham and Classorne. Wharf-Newman, Stewart and Torner. Hospital-Jones, Mayfield and Sloan. ols-Cheatham, Mayneld and Knowles. Fire Department-Cready, Driver and Newman, Gas-Driver, Cheatham and Davis.

Cometery-Smith, Stewart and Newman Market House-Boberts, Stewart and Turner. deliver-Hough, Chiborne and Davis. affelior-Chestham, Brien and Anderson rings-Hough, Clalborne and Brien. Workhouse-Cheatham, Mayfield and Knowles. Amprovements and Expenditures-Cole, Scorel and

Pablic Property-Brien, Cheatham and Tarner. Per House-Maybeld, Jones and Roberts.

The Board of Aldermen orcets the Tuesdays list preceding the second and fourth Thursdays in ch month, and the Common Council the second d fourth Thursdays in each month

NIGHT POLICE

Cuptain-John Bangh. First Lieutemant-Wm. Varbrough, Second Limitenant-John H. Davis. i Policemen-Wm. Jackson, John Cavender, Nich Dans, Joel Philips, Wm. Baker, John Cottrell, William yo, John Engles, J. W. Wright, John Puckett, hert Scott, W. C. Francis, Thomas Francis, Andres syce, David Yates, and Charles Hufftt.

The Police Court is opened every morning n o'clock.

COUNTY OFFICERS. W. Sher (f - James M. Hinton Deputies - Thomas Hobo and J. K. Buchanan. Register-Phiness Garrett Trustee-W. Jasper Taylor.

Caroner-N H. Belcher Ranger-John Corbit Revenue Collectors-J. G. Briley. If Railroad Tax Collector-W. D. Bobertson. Constables for the Nushville District-John D. Gower

COUNTY COURT.

Judge-Hon, James Whitworth. Clerk-P. Lindsley Nichot.

nd J. E. Newman.

The Judge's Court meets the first Monday in h month, and the Quarterly Court, composed of She Magiatrates of the County, is held the first Montray in January, April, July and October.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge-Hon Nathaniel Baxter. Clerk-David C. Love.

The Court meets the first Monday in March

CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge-Hou. William K. Turner. Clerk-Chartes E. Diggons. The Court meets the Bret Monday to April Ac

CHANCERY COURT.

Chancellor-Hon, Samuel D. Friercon.

Clerk and Master-J. E. Glenven. war The Court meets the first Monday in May and

1. 0. 0. F.

from F. Hipe, Grand Secretary, should be addressed at Nashnille, Tenn.

Tennesses Lodge, No. 1-Meets every Tuesday Eveng, at their Hall, on the corner of Union and Sum-American The officers for the present term, are up, S. Lesneur, N. G.; J. E. Milis, V.S.; J. L. Wenkley, , Secretary ; L. E. Spain, Trensurer

Trabus Ludge, No. 10-Meets at the same place very Monday Evening. The officers are : R. A. Campbell, N. G.; Heury Apple, V.G.; J. L. Park, becretary ; B. F. Brown, Treasurer.

Smiley Lodge, No. 90-Mosts at their Hall, on South m herry street, every Friday Evening. The officers are : O. C. Covert, N.G.; Frank Harman, V.G.; James Nyatt, Secretary ; W. M. Mallory, Treasurer.

Aurora Ladge, No. 105, (German)-Meets at the Iall, corner of Union and Summer streets, every Thursday Evening. The officers are: Charles Rich, S.G.; P. Friedman, V.G.; - Bitterlich, Secretary Jee. Seiferle, Transurer.

Ridgely Encuryment, No. 1-Mounts at the above Hall on the first and third Wednesdays of each month The officers are: J. K. Mills, C.P.; T. H. McRrido, H.P.; G. F. Fuller, S.W.; Peter Harris, Jr., J.W.; John F. | unless by special surrement. "Hide, Scribe; B. R. Cutter, Trussurer.

Office Branch Emeningment, No. 4 - Monta at the above Hall on the eround and fourth Wednesday "nights of each month. The officers are: Jus. T. Beli, C.P.; Henry Apple, H.Pe; L. Moker, S.W.; R. Friedman, J.W. Charles Kircher, Scribe; J. N. Ward, ATENESET.

DAVIDSON COUNTY DIRECTORY-Continued.

MILITARY QUARTERS AND OFFICERS.

Post-Headquarters on High street. Gen. Negley,

District-Headquarters on Summer street (Dr Ford's residence.) W. H. Sidell, Maj. 15th U. S. Infintry, A. A. A. G. Process Marshal-Headquarters at the Capitol,

J. Gillem, Col. 1st Tenn. Infantry. Chief Assistant Quartermester - Headquarters on Cherry street; No. 10, (Judge Catron's residence.)

Capt. J. D. Bingham. Assistant Quartermanter-No. - Cherry street. Capt. R. Stavenson.

Assistant Quarterfluster -- Vinc street, near Mrs. Polic's residence. Capt. R. N. Lamb.

Assistant Quartermanter-No. 37, Market street .-Capt, J. M. Hale. Ollef Commissiony-Head quarters, No. 10, Vino at

Capt. R. Macfeely, Community of Substitution-Broad street. Capt. 2 Acting Commissary of Entertence-Corner of Broad

and College streets. Lieut Charles Allen. Medical Director-Summer street: (Dr. Ford's old cuidence.) Surgeon, E. Switt. Medical Purveyor's Office-Church street, Masoule Sailding, J. R. Porres, Surgeon, 5th Kentucky In

> PROSPECTUS OF THE

fantry, Acting Medical Phrveyor.

NASHVILLE UNION

THE NASHVILLE UNION WAS commenced a few weeks since, for the purpose of opposing the Rebel Southern Confederacy, and of advocating the restoration of Federal authority, without any abasement, over all the States which have attempted to sceede. It holds as trionds all who support, and as foes all who oppose the Union of the States. It has no watchword but FERSHOULAND NATIONALITY.

With rebels and traito has no compromise to make. It controls for the Federal Constitution and have or the Laws made in pursuance thereof as the Surraws Law or the Laws, anything in the Constitution and Laws of any of the States to the contrary notwing standing.

standing.

It contends for the Union of the States, because without it the preservation of our liberties and institutions and the organization of society itself are wholly impossible. Therefore, whatever stands in the way of crushing out the rebellion and restering a Union must perish, so matter by what name it be od.

od.

To the people of Tennesses, ever renowned for their devotion to Liberty and Union, until they were betrayed to the rebel despotism at Richmond by a perdious Governor and corrupt Legislature, and who have felt so heavily the awful curse of treason and anarchy, we appeal for support. Let the asmes of rebel office holders, Vigilance Campilities, and Minute Men, who have filled our borders with mourning, be gibbetted before the world. Let those ambitious and avarious men who have plotted our ruin for their own aggrandizement be fastened to the pillory of stame, no matter how high their "itien in society. Let it be shown how the sef-styled defenders of "Southern Rights" are now lesding maranding bands of free-booters and moss-troopers over our State, kidof free-booters and moss-troopers over our State, kid-napping negroes, stealing horses and cattle, breaking into houses, burning railroad bridges and cars, and nurdering unarmed citizens in cold blood. Let the truth, so lour excluded by the Southern conspirators, now circulate freely through every neighborhood, and our cause will assuredly triumph. Will not loyal men everywhere aid us in the dissemination of facts and the advocacy of Free Government?

Terms of Subscriptions in Par Funds.

Daily Jinion, single copy, per annum, \$8	00
Tri-weekly, single copy	no.
clubs of ten such	00
Weekly, single copy	50

All communications on business with the Office will be addressed to the PUBLISHERS of the UNION. and all communications to the Editor will be address-

Editors of loyal newspapers will do us a great kind ness by re-publishing the foregoing or its substance The current transactions in Tennessee for months to some will be highly interesting to all lovers of their contry and her free institutions, and the columns of the Uxion will furnish the earliest and most reliable history of these events.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

and their									
18	NAPH	, 1	day,	\$1	00-	-cach	additonal	Insertion	15
49.	A4	-1	WOOK	. 3	00-	-each	addition	alaquare	î
19	19.	2	46	4	50	6.6	44	6.6	n
	36.7	- 1	mont	h. 6	00	- (1)	100	4.6	'n
* :	144	- 2	44	9	00	- 31	- 44	10	ä
16	14.	3	- 44	12	00	41	74	44	ã.
146	11	- 6	- 16	38	00	- 84	44	94	ĕ
	71	19	460	0.5	00	86	- 0	144	12

To	AD	VE	IR	TI	SERS in DETA	I	I
	10	THE	BAY	KB WI	LA BE AS FOLLOWS:		
Qual Hali	Colum	A4 A4 A1 AX BD	2 3 6 12 3 6 12	mon is is mon is is is is is is is is is is		5 10 15 10 10 15 15 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
	Accordance.	of the same	A	LIE STATE OF THE PARTY OF	and a few man and a second and a second at the		

ide, 20 per cent, additional; special position ontside

age Advertisements inserted in the Local Column barged at the rate of iwenty cents per line. Changes may be made periodically when agreed upon, but every such change will involve extra ex-tense, to be paid for by the advertiser. was according the space contracted for wil a charged for the sweets.

Marriage and Funeral Notices, When exceeding five lines, will be charged at the usual advertising rates.

13)	STATE OF COUNTY CITY	> 100	× =)	9000x	8.1833	 310 5	.00
			٠.,	-			

We, the undersigned, have this day adopted the those rates, to which we blud caredves strictly to

WM. CAMEBON, for the Union JOHN WALLACE, for the Disputals Manayair, Tenn., July 13, 1803.

Mashville Anion.

Published by an Association of Printers.

Office on Printers' Alley, between Union and Deaderick Streets.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 17, 1862.

Confederate States Congress.

WHIDNESDAY, October 1st, 1862. SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 e'clock, A. M Mr. HUNTER, of Va., in the Chair.

RETALIATION.

Mr. Semmes, from the Judiciary Committee, to which was referred a resolution in reference to the question of retaliation under Lincoln's late proclamation of emancipation, presented the following as the report generally concurred in by

the committee: Whereas, these States, exercising a right consecrated by the blood of our revolutionary forefathers, and recognized as fundamental in the American system of government which is based on the cousent of the governed, dissolved the compact which united them to the Northern States, and withdrew from the Union created by the Federal Constitution; and whereas the Government of the United States, repudiating the principle on which its founders, in their solemn appeal to the civilized world, justified the American revolution, commenced the present war to subjugate and enslave these States under the pretext of repressing rebellion and restoring the Union; and whereas, in the prosecution of the war for the past seventeen months, the rights accorded to belligerents by the usages of civilized na tions have been studiously denied to the citizens of these States, except in cases where the same have been extorted by the apprehension of retaliation and by the adverse fortune of the war; and whereas, from the commencement of this unholy invasion to the present moment the invaders have inflicted inhuman miseries on the people of these States, exacting of them treasonable oaths, subjecting unarmed citizens, women, and ing houses, ravaging the land, plundering private property; murdering men for pretended offences; encouraging the abduction of slaves by government officials and at government expense; promoting servile insurrection by tampering with slaves and protecting them in resisting their masters; stealing works of art and destroying public libraries; encouraging orders of military commanders, and attempting to ruin cities by filling up the

entrance to their harbors with stone. And whereas, in the same spirit of barbarous ferocity the Government of the United States enacted a law entitled "An act to suppress insurrection and to prevent treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes;" and has announced by a proclamation issued by Abraham Lincoln, the President thereof, that in pursuance of said law, "on the 1st day of January, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and forever free," and has thereby made manifest that the conflict has ceased to be a war as recognized among civilized nations; and on the part of the enemy has become an invasion of an organized horde of murderers and plunderers, breathing hatred and revenge for the numerous defeats sustained on possible to exterminate the loyal population of these States, to transfer their property to their enemies, and to emancipate their slaves with the airocions design of adding servile insurrection and the massacre of families to the calamities of war; and whereas, justice and humanity require this government to endeavor to repress the lawless practice and designs of the enemy by inflicting severe retribution :

Therefore, the Congress of the Confederated States of America do enact, 1st. That on and after the 1st day of January, 1863, all commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the enemy, except as hereinafter mentioned, when captured, shall be imprisoned at hard labor, or otherwise put at hard labor, until the termination of the war, or until the repeal of the act of the Congress of the United States hereinbefore recited, and until otherwise determined by the Presi-

2d. Every white person who shall act as a commissioned or non-commissioned shall arm, organize, train, or prepare negroes or mulattoes for military service. captured, suffer death

Bd. Every commissioned or non-com-

give them freedom under the aforemen- malignity, to invoke the creation of lar- with the full exercise of the jurisdiction by abducting them or causing them to be tion and energise the preparation of gal, unauthorized and void, abducted, or inducing them to abscord, more terrible engines of warfare with Resolved, That it belongs shall,, if captured, suffer death.

by such military court as the President shall direct, and after conviction the Pres-ident may commute the punishment or revengeful passion and exasperated by and pay of Provost Marshals. pardon unconditionally or on such terms as he may see fit.

5th. That the President is hereby authorized toresort to such other retaliatory measures as in his judgment may be best calculated to repress the atrocities of the

Mr. Hill, from the same committee, presented the following in connection with

the other reports: 1. That if any person, singly or in organized bodies, shall, under the pretence of waging war, kill or maim, or in anywise injure the person of any unarmed citizen of the Confederate States, or shall destroy or seize or damage the property, or invade the house or domicil, or insult the family of such unarmed citizen i or shall persuads or force any slave to abandon his owner, or shall by word or act connsel or incite to servile nsurrection within the limits of the Confederate States-all such persons, if captured by the forces of the Confederate States, shall be treated as criminals and not as prisoners of war, and shall be tried by a military Court, and, on conviction, suffer death.

2. That every person pretending to be a soldier or officer of the United States who shall be captured on the soil of the Confederate States after the 1st day of January, 1863, shall be presumed to have entered the territory of the Confederate States with intent to incite insurrection and abet murder, and, unless satisfactory proof be adduced to the contrary before the military court before which the trial shall be had, shall suffer death. This section shall continue in force until the proclamation issued by Abraham Lincoln, dated at Washington on the 22d of September, 1862, shall be rescinded, and he policy therein announced shall be abandoned, and no longer.

Mr. Hill said he considered the prolamation of the President of the United States as a mere brutum fulmen, of no practical effect, and he doubted whether it was necessary to notice it at all.

Mr. Phelan, from the same Committee, report on the same subject:

Joint resolution in relation to the future presecution of the war with the United States.

Insulted and oppressed by a long train

of evils, and menaced by future peril, under the Government of the United States, the separate sovereignties of the States, constituting the Confederate States and inviting a brutal soldiery to commit of America, dissolved the political conoutrages on women by the nurebuked | nection existing between themselves and the other sovereignties composing the United States, and organized a distinct Confederation. Upon its formation, a war most foul and unnatural was inaugurated for its destruction by the Government from which we had separated, and upon the pretext that the Government organized and thus created was not the choice and offering of the people inhabiting said States; but was a despotism erected by daring and ambitious demagogues, by whom the voice of the mass of our population was silenced, and their efforts to preserve the Federal Union paralised and suppressed. For nearly two years has this inhuman and unholy crusade been waged against us. Conscious of the unity of all classes of our people, relying upon its ultimate development, inspired by the hope that our enemies would become conscious of the wickedness of their warfare and of the folly of attempting our subjugation, averse to the shedding of the blood, and with a sacred regard for human life, the Confedlegitimate battle fields, and determined if | erate States have conducted their defence upon the most humane principles of civilized warfare, and under the goadings of wrongs and outrages perpetrated by our foes, that might justly have invoked a policy of revengeful retaliation. The pretence by which the war was originally sought to be justified has long since been dissipated, our enemies themselves being the judges; whilst the solemn consecration of our national temple has convinced the world that the blood and treasure of our common country have been unreservedly dedicated to its preservation. But our reasonable hopes have been disappointed; our desire for peace has been spurned, our efforts to avoid human sacrifice unappreciated, our recognition refused and our rights as an independent nation scouted and denied. War, unappeased and relentless, is still urged against us. The sufferings inflicted upon us by our foes have been almost intolerable. Our

country has been desolated, our homes violated, our fields laid waste, our altars. profaned, our property siezed, consumed or destroyed; our citizens arrested, officer, commanding negroes or mulattoes | outraged, murdered; whilst the bones of against the Confederate States, or who conbravest and best are soddening in the sun or bleaching upon the battle-field. Our signal and repeated victories and or aid them in any military enterprise the generosity which has characterized against the Confederate States, shall, it our treatment of prisoners in this ones qual struggle, so far from awakening the

which to annihilate and subdue us; to fix the rank and pay of all officers and despair of effecting our subjugation through the modes of civilized warfare, Semmes, from the Committee on Jundiour brutal foes at length seek to light in | ciary, is a substitute to the above: our land the baneful fires of servile war, fernal is unparalleled in the blackest or man, the subjugation or the annihila- authority is illegal and void. tion of the people of these Confederate States. We are thus confronted with Government has Constitutional or other the dire alternative of slavery or death, lawful authority to limit or restrict, or in and must decide not only with reference any manner to control the exercise of the to ourselves, but our posterity. Extermination by the slaughter of a free people is preferable to their extinction by subjugation. The path of duty opens before us, and we now prepare to tread orders of any such officer, tending to reits dangerous track, obedient to the strict or control or interfere with the full dread necessity by which we are impell- and normal exercise of the jurisdiction ed, and sustained by an unfaltering of such civil judicial tribunals are illetrust in that God who has thus far sheltered our infant Republic beneath the protecting shade of his Almighty wing ;

Therefore, Be it Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States, That from this day forth, all rules of civilized warfare should be disregarded in the future defense of our country and our liberty and our lives, against the fell design now openly avowed by the government of the United States, to annihilate or enslave us; and that a war of extermination should henceforth be waged against every invader whose hostile foot shall cross the borders of these Confederate States. Mr. Clark offered the following in the

same connection : Whereas, A long series of atrocities, day of January next; and whereas, it is the avowed and fiendish purpose of the government of the United States, by this

proclamation, vain and futile though it be, to add to the severities and sufferings of the war the unspeakable horrors of a servile insurrection and the brutal massacre of the whole people of the Confederate States without regard to age or sex; and whereas, the past efforts of our government to infuse into our enemies a sense of justice, decency, and humanity, have proved utterly inefficacious and are likely

to do so in the future-now, therefore, be it Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America, That it is the duty of the Government and people to recognise the Government of the United States and such of the people therein as adhere to such Government and countenance the brutal policy thereof, in the character in which they have elected to assume—that of a savage, relentless and barbarous foe; and that in the future conduct of this war it is the duty of the Government of the Confederate States neither to ask quarter for its soldiers nor extend it to the enemy, until an awakened or corrected sense of decency and humanity, or the sting of retaliation shall have impeled our enemies to adopt or practice the usages of war, which prevail among chris-

tian and civilized nations. On motion of Mr. Semmes, the documents were ordered to be printed and made the special order for to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

PROVOST MARSHALS.

tions in relation to provost marshals were taken up. The following are the resolutions introduced by Mr. Oldham on the 24th of September, and referred to the Commit-

tee on the Judiciary : Resolved, by the Senate of the Confederate States of America, That when necessary the General-in-chief, or a General of a Division of the army, may appoint a Provost Marshal to take chadge of prisoners, with a suitable guard, or other

police force. Resolved, That the War Department has no lawful authority to appoint or employ Provost Marshals and invest them with any authority whatever over citizens not belonging to the army, or with police power and duties, for the peace and good order of any of the towns, in any State of the Confederate States, and

Besolved, That the Secretary of War has no constitutional or lawful authority to limit or restrict the exercise of the jurisdiction of the civil Judicial tribunals of the States of this Confederacy wested in them by the Constitutions and magnanimity of our adversaries or pre- laws of the States respectively, and all ducite slaves to rebellion or pretend to engender towards us a more remorseless to restrict, or in any respect to interfere, a national calamity.

tioned act of Congress and proclamation, ger armies and to inspire the construct of such civil judicial tribunals, are ille-

Resolved, That it belongs to Congress 1th. That every person charged with whilst the entire property of the South, servants in the employment of the Conan offence under this act shall be tried by an act of legislation, has been con- federate States, and that the Secretary fiscated and forfeited to our foe. Info- of War has no power, without the con-

The subjoined, reported by Mr.

Ist. Resolved by the Congress of the by emancipating amongst us four mil- Confederate States of America, That no lions of negro slaves, with the design of officer of the Confederate Government is effecting an indiscriminate slaughter of by law empowered to vest Provost Marall ages, sexes and conditions of our shals with any authority whatever, over people. A scheme so atrocious and in- citizens of the Confederate States, not belonging to the land or naval forces and bloodiest page of savage strife, sur- thereof, or with general police powers passes in atrocious cruelty the most and duties for the preservation of the signal despotism that ever disgraced the peace and good order of any city, town earth, and revenis the design of our ene- or municipal district in any State of this my to be, regardless of the laws of God Confederacy, and any such exercise of

> 2d. That no officer of the Confederate jurisdiction of the civil judicial tribunals of the States of this Confederacy, vested in them by the Constitutions and laws of the States respectively, and all gal and void.

The substitute was discussed at great ength and variously amended, but final action was deferred by the Senate resolving itself into secret session to consider certain Executive communications.

(For the Louisville Journal.)

General George W. Morgan.

Massas. Editors ; It may interest your eaders to be reminded that Gen. Morgan's late successful retreat was not his first exploit in that line. Just previous to the battle of Buena Vista, in Mexico, he was Colonel of an Ohio regiment, assigned to the disagreeable duty of conutterly subversive of the principles of the Rio Grande, to Monterey. Informaveying provision trains from Camargo, on civilized warfare, have recently cul- tion reached him that General Santa Anminated in a proclamation of President na was marching on General Taylor with Lincoln, declaring that all slaves in the an overwhelming force, and had sent children to confiscation, banishishment and imprisonment; burning their dwell- submitted the following as the minority and forever free from and after the lat cavalry to cut off his supplies and intercept his retreat. Morgan was then at Ceralvo with only a battalion of about 300 men, and had to decide immediately whether to attempt to reach the river in the rear, or Monterey, more than sixty miles distant in front. He decided to attempt the latter. He then gathered all his stores and wagons, except one, into the middle of the Plazz and burned them, and then formed his men in a hollow square, with the one wagon in the middie, and started on his perilous retreat forpard, Soon Urea and his 4,000 horsemen appeared and formed, in the first open space, for a charge, threatening to ride down the little band of bristling bayonets. But they rode furiously only to break and scatter before reaching the rock of their own destruction. Again and again they formed at every convenient place, only to go through with the same manouver. Never could Urea, with all his efforts, get his men up to the point of the boyonet or often within convenient reach of cold lead; while onward went the resolute three hundred, never resting, excepting for a few moments at a time, in their tracks and with their arms in their hands, during the whole long march. In the meantime General Taylor had defeated Santa Anna and fallen back with a portion of his army to Monterey. From that place he sent out several miles two field pieces which drove off Urea and enabled Morgan's men to relax a little. But when he ended the march many of them were more nearly dead than alive. He had however accomplished his object, with the loss of only one man wounded, and On motion of Mr. Oldham, the resoluhe on the top of the wagon.

I know not that a longer continuous march was ever made by a body of men in arms. By many, acquainted with all the circumstances, it was considered one of the most remarkable feats of the Mexican war. General Morgan's late successful move from the Gap will, however, figure much more largely in history, and place his name, along with those of Sigel and Banks, among the very few Generals who have been great on a retreat. UNUS.

Old Dick Hawes was inaugurated Prorisional Governor at Frankfort, and in six hours he and all his inaugurators ran away blowing up bridges behind them. The whole affair was a most pitiful sham, burlesque, mockery. A gang of thieves that all such attempted exercise of power the last forty years, have got into the is illegal, unauthorized and void. Capitol some dark night with false keys, might just as well, at any time within naugurated one of their number Provisional Governor, and back to their cave before daylight .- Louisville Journal.

The Cincinnati Maguirer thinks that missioned other of the enemy who shall disposing their hearts to peace, seem to orders issued by his command, tending the defeat of Bancaisannoz in 1860 was: